

PRE-APPEAL BRIEF REQUEST FOR REVIEW		Docket Number (Optional) RYM-36-1962 Confirmation No. 4570	
		Application Number	Filed
		10/572,967	March 21, 2006
		First Named Inventor HARDWICK	
		Art Unit	Examiner
		2629	Sadio, Insa

Applicant requests review of the final rejection in the above-identified application. No amendments are being filed with this request.

This request is being filed with a notice of appeal.

The review is requested for the reason(s) stated on the attached sheet(s).
 Note: No more than five (5) pages may be provided.

I am the

☐ Applicant/Inventor

☐ Assignee of record of the entire interest. See 37 C.F.R. § 3.71. Statement under 37 C.F.R. § 3.73(b) is enclosed. (Form PTO/SB/96)

☒ Attorney or agent of record

☐ Attorney or agent acting under 37CFR 1.34.

_____/Raymond Y. Mah/_____
Signature

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Typed or printed name

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Requester's telephone number

June 20, 2011

Date

Registration number if acting under 37 C.F.R. § 1.34 _____

NOTE: Signatures of all the inventors or assignees of record of the entire interest or their representative(s) are required. Submit multiple forms if more than one signature is required, see below.*

☒ *Total of 1 form/s are submitted.

This collection of information is required by 35 U.S.C. 132. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.11, 1.14 and 41.6. This collection is estimated to take 12 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. SEND TO: Mail Stop AF, Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.

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STATEMENT OF ARGUMENTS FOR PRE-APPEAL REVIEW

The following listing of clear errors is responsive to the Final Office Action mailed January 19, 2011 and Advisory Action mailed May 10, 2011.

Claims 1-10 are not anticipated under 35 U.S.C. §102 by Rosenberg et al. (U.S. '373, hereinafter "Rosenberg").

Rosenberg fails to disclose the following limitations of independent claim 7 and its dependents (similar comments apply to claim 1 and its dependents):

“deriving a model of the space in which directional forces are being applied and storing data defining said model,

deriving from the historic positional data and the data defining the model an anticipated position and

generating output signals defining force and direction to move the haptic output device towards said anticipated position and

correcting for differences between the anticipated position and the transmitted position on receipt of subsequent positional data.”

In conventional arrangements, the position to be taken by a haptic device at a first, local, location would be dependent on and determined by the position of a haptic device at a second, remote, location. Where the two haptic devices are separated by for example a connectionless network, network latency can be a significant issue. Delays in the transmission of positional data can cause the respective devices to operate out of sync with each other, thereby adversely affecting the quality of the user experience. Delays in the transmission of the positional data between the devices could also cause instability in at least one of the haptic devices, thereby possibly resulting in damage to the haptic device.

Example embodiments of the present invention relate to method/system in which the position of the local haptic device is dependent not only on the positional data of the remote haptic device. To compensate for latency, the exemplary method/system calculates an anticipated position for the local haptic device, which is used together with data about the position of the remote device to move the local haptic device to the position it should assume. As noted in by the paragraph beginning on page 7, line 32 of the original specification, a number of methods to predictive methods are available, including those based on “building a model of the remote environment and force field modeling.”

One example embodiment is described in Figure 6 and page 8 of original specification. Here, the local device receives data about the position of the remote device, which is stored in a record (61). Based on previous position(s) of the remote device, its next position can be predicted, which would determine the forces needed to coerce the local device to the position it needs to assume. As described in Figure 7 and the paragraph beginning on page 9, line 11 of the original specification however, the forces are modified by reference to data from the model of the force field (75, 76). As further described on page 9, line 11 to page 10, line 17 of the original specification, a data model can also be built of the spatial environments in which the devices are operating, so that “combinations of force modelling and space modelling may be used to influence the final output to the motors” (which actuate the devices, page 10, lines 14-16 of the original specification). As noted above, the spatial model refers to the virtual environment in which the device operates: in the example given in the paragraph beginning at page 9, line 25, the environment or space “has a solid object of known mechanical properties.”

Page 3 of the Final Office Action alleges that col. 48, lines 37-64 of Rosenberg discloses “deriving a model of the space in which directional forces are being applied and storing data defining said model (emphasis added)” as required by claim 7. Applicant disagrees with this allegation. Col. 48, lines 37-64 of Rosenberg states the following:

In step 458, process 388 adds the force value computed in step 456 to the total force for the axis initialized in step 452. In alternate embodiments, process 388 may limit the total force value or a portion of the total force value computed in step 458. For example, if process 388 is keeping track of which force values are condition forces and which force values are overlay forces, the process 388 can limit the sum total of condition forces to a predetermined percentage of maximum actuator force output, such as 70% of maximum output. This allows some of the available force range to be used for overlay forces, such as button jolts, vibrations, etc. that may applied on top of the condition forces. This limiting is preferably performed after all condition forces that are in effect have been computed, so that overlay forces can be applied over the sum of all condition forces. Other forces can be limited in alternate embodiments.

In next step 460, process 388 determines if another reflex process needs to be executed for the currently selected axis. This would be true if additional host commands are in effect for which forces have not yet been computed and added to the total force. If so, the process returns to step 456 to check the force parameters, execute another reflex process to compute a force, and add that force to the total force. If, in step 460, there are no more reflex processes to be

executed for the selected axis, then total force represents all forces in effect on the selected axis. Total force for the selected axis is then stored in memory 27 in step 462 (emphasis added).

The above-reproduced portion of Rosenberg describes how force values may be computed for application to the axis or degree of freedom of the haptic interface. There is nothing in this portion which relates in the least to the modelling of the operational space, aside from the coincidence of the word "stored" in column 48, line 64, with the storage of the modelling data required by claim 7. In Rosenberg, the need for storage arises due to the execution of processes of the microprocessor local to the haptic interface parallel with the host computer's activities. The local microprocessor and the host computer do work in parallel with each other, but the microprocessor is nowhere described to have "derived" a data model of the host computer, for example.

Pages 4-5 of the Final Office Action then apparently alleges that col. 17, lines 1-26; col. 18, line 46 to col. 19, line 6; and col. 29, lines 57-67 of Rosenberg discloses "deriving a model of the space in which directional forces are being applied and storing data defining said model (emphasis added)" as required by claim 7. Applicant disagrees with this allegation. These portions of Rosenberg state the following (emphasis added):

The low-level force commands can be determined, in part, from a selected force sensation process. A "reflex process" or "force sensation process", as referred to herein, is a set of instructions for providing force commands dependent on other parameters, such as sensor data read in step 78 and timing data from clock 18. In the described embodiment, force sensation processes can include several different types of steps and/or instructions. One type of instruction is a force algorithm, which includes an equation that host computer 12 can use to calculate or model a force value based on sensor and timing data. Several types of algorithms can be used. For example, algorithms in which force varies linearly (or nonlinearly) with the position of object 34 can be used to provide a simulated force like a spring. Algorithms in which force varies linearly (or nonlinearly) with the velocity of object 34 can be also used to provide a simulated damping force or other forces.

* * * * *

Another type of force sensation process does not use algorithms to model a force, but instead uses force values that have been previously calculated or sampled and stored as a digitized "force profile" in memory or other storage device. These force values may have been previously generated using an equation or algorithm as described above, or provided by sampling and digitizing forces. For example, to provide a particular force sensation to the user, host computer 12 can be instructed by a force sensation process to retrieve

successive force values from a certain storage device, such as RAM, ROM, hard disk, etc.

* * * * *

In one embodiment, the host command is permitted to include command parameters generic to a wide variety of force models implemented by the microprocessor 26 to control the actuators 30. For instance, force magnitude and force direction are two generic command parameters. Force duration, or force model application time, is another generic command parameter. It may also be advantageous to further define a command parameter for other input device 39, such as a button. The button, when activated, can trigger different forces or force models.

Each and every one of the above reproduced portions of Rosenberg discloses the modeling of forces to be applied, but none of them refer to a space model. Rosenberg therefore does not describe "a model of the space in which directional forces are being applied at said one location." In short, Rosenberg's force model does not disclose the claimed space model.

Also, pages 3 and 5 of the Final Office Action alleges that col. 31, lines 56-63 and col. 37, lines 60-67 of Rosenberg disclose "deriving from the historic positional data and the data defining the model an anticipated position and generating output signals defining force and direction to move the haptic output device towards said anticipated position and correcting for differences between the anticipated position and the transmitted position on receipt of subsequent positional data (emphasis added)," as required by claim 7. Applicant disagrees with this allegation. Col. 31, lines 56-63 and col. 37, lines 60-67 of Rosenberg state the following (emphasis added):

Command parameters 304 are values or indicators provided by the host computer 12 which customize and/or modify the type of force indicated by command portion 304. Many of the commands use magnitude, duration, or direction command parameters. Some commands include a style parameter which often modifies a force's direction. Other particular command parameters are provided for specific forces, as described in detail below.

* * * * *

A vector force is a general force having a magnitude and direction. Refer to FIG. 12 for a polar representation of the vector force. Most position control sensations will be generated by the programmer/developer using a vector force command and appropriate instructions and programming constructs. A duration parameter is typically not needed since the host 12 or microprocessor 26 can terminate or modify the force based on user object motions, not time.

The above reproduced portions of Rosenberg merely refer to how types of force may be customized or modified by use of a style parameter, or else the force may be modified based on user object motions (see boldfaced language in the above reproduced portions of Rosenberg). The fact that the above reproduced portions of Rosenberg merely contains the word “modified” does not mean the that the above reproduced portions of Rosenberg disclose “correcting”, let alone correcting for differences between the anticipated position and the transmitted position on receipt of subsequent positional data – as claimed.

The Final Office Action also makes reference to steps 80, 92 and 84 in the flow chart of Figure 4. However, these steps merely refer to the changes in position which the haptic device (being a haptic device) undergoes during use. These steps do not perform a “correction”, and certainly not one which corrects for “differences between the anticipated position and the transmitted position” as claimed.

Rosenberg is not concerned with the effects of latency (as the host computer and the force feedback interface device are not separated by a connectionless network, but by a simple, short bus link). One skilled in the art would never consider adding to the computational overhead by arranging for (for example) the interface device to predict what the host computer may issue by way of high level commands using a model and then correcting for differences in view of the teachings of Rosenberg.

As described above, nothing in the above-reproduced portions of Rosenberg disclose correcting for differences between the anticipated position and the transmitted position on receipt of subsequent positional data. For example, nothing is described what the “differences” relate to: in the invention of claim 7 this is between the anticipated position and the actual position the haptic device should move to, per transmitted positional data received subsequently. There is also no any disclosure that, in the first place, the anticipated position is specifically derived from historic positional data and the modeled space. Again, a mere recitation of the word “modify” in Rosenberg simply does not disclose or suggest the claimed correcting for differences between the anticipated position and the transmitted position on receipt of subsequent positional data.

Additionally, Rosenberg fails to disclose the use of packet data which defines a position measured at one location for transmission to the current location. This is because Rosenberg’s system, in which components are connected by a bus link, does not require packetized data.